

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ISOPOD BELONGING TO THE GENUS APSEUDES FROM ECUADOR.

By HARRIET RICHARDSON,

Collaborator, Division of Marine Invertebrates, United States National Museum.

A single imperfect specimen representing a new species of *Apsuodes* was collected off Cape San Lorenzo, Ecuador, by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in 1888. Although the anterior half of the specimen is missing, the part obtained is in such good condition and so entirely distinct from any known species that it seems worth while to describe it.

APSEUDES MERIDIONALIS, new species.

The single specimen is incomplete, consisting of only the posterior half of the body—or the last three segments of the thorax and the abdomen. It measures 16 mm. in length and 3 in width. Each of the thoracic segments is provided with four spines on either side, the two anterior being larger and longer than the two posterior. Between the two posterior spines is situated the epimeron, which is provided with two spines, one at the antero-lateral angle and the other at the post-lateral angle. The fifth and sixth thoracic segments (fourth and fifth free segments) measure each 3 mm.; the seventh segment (sixth free segment) measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length.

The five anterior segments of the abdomen are subequal and are each 1 mm. long; the lateral parts are produced on either side in a process which is provided with two small spines, one at the post-lateral angle and the other halfway between that and the posterior margin of the segment; the fourth and fifth segments have additional smaller spines on the posterior margin of these lateral processes. On the posterior margin of the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments are two small spines, one on either side of the median line. The sixth or terminal segment is 4 mm long; at the place of attachment of the uropods it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide; at



APSEUDES MERIDIONALIS. POSTERIOR HALF OF BODY. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

its anterior extremity it is provided with a strong spine, and just behind the middle, with three long spines on either side of the lateral margin; on one side there is a fourth spine in front of the three lateral spines. On the dorsal surface just within the anterior lateral spines are two small spines, one on either side of the median line, and behind these at about the middle of the segment are two other small spines, one being larger and more conspicuous than the other. The posterior end of the segment is slightly triangular. The basal article of the uropoda is about twice as long as wide; the outer branch is composed of 17 articles; the inner branch is lost. On the ventral side of the sixth segment of the thorax (fifth free segment) there is a long median spine and a short one is present on each of the first five abdominal segments.

Half of one specimen was taken by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* March 2, 1888, at station 2792, off Cape San Lorenzo, Ecuador, in lat. $00^{\circ} 37' 00''$ S.; long. $81^{\circ} 00' 00''$ W., at a depth of 401 fathoms, in green mud.

The type is Cat. No. 43504, U.S.N.M.

This is the first species of *Aapseudes* recorded from South America. It is an unusually large member of the genus. The other 28 known species are as follows:

<i>talpa</i> (Montagu).	<i>obtusifrons</i> ¹ Norman and Stebbing.
<i>latreilli</i> (M. Edwards).	<i>simplicirostris</i> Norman and Stebbing.
<i>spinosus</i> M. Sars.	<i>grossimanus</i> Norman.
<i>cæcus</i> Willemoes-Suhm.	<i>gracilis</i> Norman and Stebbing.
<i>australis</i> Haswell.	<i>sculptus</i> Pfeffer.
<i>obtusifrons</i> Haswell.	<i>intermedius</i> Hansen.
<i>latus</i> Chilton.	<i>hibernicus</i> Walker.
<i>timaruvius</i> Chilton.	<i>multicarinatus</i> Whitelegge.
<i>tenuimanus</i> G. O. Sars.	<i>espinosus</i> Moore.
<i>echinatus</i> G. O. Sars.	<i>triangulatus</i> Richardson.
<i>robustus</i> G. O. Sars.	<i>propinquus</i> Richardson.
<i>spectabilis</i> Studer.	<i>seurati</i> Nobili.
<i>antarcticus</i> Beddard.	<i>rikiteanus</i> Nobili.
<i>uncidigitatus</i> Norman and Stebbing.	<i>armatus</i> Richardson.

The species described by Bonnier² as *Aapseudes koehleri* is probably a synonym of *Aapseudes spinosus*, as Norman has previously stated. Norman has also referred *A. acutifrons* Sars and *A. hastifrons* Norman and Stebbing to a new genus *Aapseudopsis*.

¹ Since the specific name of this species was used by Haswell five years earlier, I therefore name this species *Aapseudes retusifrons*.

² Ann. Univ. Lyon, vol. 26, 1896, p. 562.

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